Brondway Cable Road to Be Relieved. Having obtained the consent of the Railroad ommission to introduce the underground trol waystem in Eighth, Sixth, Fourth, Madison and Amsterdam avenues and Fifty-ninth street the Metropolitan Traction Company will apply his week to the Department of Public Works permission to tear up these streets, and in s very short time work will be begun. The line of laid out for the coming summer is very extensive, and will invoive the expenditure of be tween \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 and give em dorment to a large number of men. It is the the greatest speed possible, six months only being allowed for the construction of Sixth and Eighth avenue lines; and for the larger fraction of that time motor ears will be run over a part of the line.
For the past year and a half the engineers of the company have been working on the prob lam, and as a result not only are the plaus completed for all the work, but the greater part of he material is already in this city, stored in the

yards of the company. As has been mid, the motive power will be electricity supplied to the motors by means of an underground trolley, or feed bar, as is now used on the Lenox avenue system. The Metropolitan Traction Company, in common with many other large street railway corpora tions, has been carrying on for the past year and a half extensive experiments with compressed air as a motive power, in the hope of reducing its cost and increasing its reliability to a point where it could be used successfully in long hauls such as are necessary in this city. The results obtained convince the company that the use of compressed air for surface transportation was still in the experimental stage, so the company did not feel warranted in adopting it for the much needed improvements in its system. The success of its underground trolley system was such that it was considered to be the best for New York city use.

As the work has been laid out, the start to put in the new line will be made in Eighth avenue at the Harlem River. The line will be carried directly down to Fifty-ninth street, where it will fivide. One fork will continue down Eighth avenue over the present route to a terminus at Canal street and Broadway. The other fork

twenty-six inches.

The plans are to construct the road section

whole depth will be only from twenty-five to twenty-six inches.

The plans are to construct the road section by section, employing the maximum number of men in order to do the work quickly. Travel on the roads will, of course, be more or less obstructed, and for a time will be practically suspended. This will be done advisedly to avoid, in the first place, any possible delay in the work of construction. The second consideration is that with so many parallel lines only a block away persons will be unwilling to use a line where they will be subjected to long delays.

Speaking of the proposed incrovements, President Vrecland said last night:

"With our system of closely paralleled lines running from one end of the city to the other, we hope to be able to equalize the travel so as to make travelling confortable for all. Our cross-town lines we have not yet paid any attention to. While important in their way, they are not to be compared in importance with the lines running north and south. It is the problem of longitudinal transportation that we have studied. It is our loops and belief that the completion of the new system as planned will give to Broadway proper traffic, that is, short hauls. We are conscious as well as any one who criticises us that our service on Broadway is not sufficient for the needs, but we carry now as many passengers as we possibly can. We can't run cars under aborter headway than we do now, and until we get relief from the new lines we can't not assembler of passengers in a year that the seventeen miles of roads, on which are operated 800 cars. All those combined carry practically the same number of passengers in a year that the seventeen miles of road, with a great number of cars—yet that whole system of Boston and its suburbs. It is a fine system of Boston and its suburbs. It is a fine system of Boston and its suburbs. It is a fine system of Boston and its suburbs. It is a fine system of Boston and its suburbs. It is a fine system of Boston and its suburbs. It is a fine system of Boston a

When it is realized that 450,000,000 persons are carried every year by the surface and elevated roads of this city the problem to be solved can be appreciated. That number is carried in some fait on now, not a very good one I am willing to admit.

willing to admit.

"As to the work this summer, results will be seen very soon. The building of an underground trolley is not the stupendous undertaking that the building of a cable road is. Moreover, with a cable road not a car can be moved until the whole is complete, until every "anot in the whole is complete, until every "anot in the whole length of the line has been adjusted.

"With the trolley, as soon as a section is complete, cars can be started and run as far as there is a track. We stall therefore have cars running on Visith avenue north of Fixty-ninth street as soon as that part of the road is completed, without reference to the work below."

BLIZZARD OUT WEST.

Ten Inches of Snow in Nebraska, Which the Wind Is Blowing Into Drifts. OMAHA, Neb., March 21.-Reports received

here to night from we tern Nebraska indicate a very severe snow storm prevalent. The bliz zard extends from Schuyler, sixty miles west of here, to North Platte, in the further end of the dissipatch from Benkelman to night says that inches of snow has fallen and the wind is ving it into great drifts. The loss of stock is very jurge. Nearly a foot of snow has the loss of stock is very large. Nearly a foot of snow has len at Central-Lity.

It. PAUL. Minn. March 21.—There was a stool over 20° in the temperature all over this lens and night, resulting in the freezing of large in the line. Although the sun shone gittly all day to day there was no thaw.

It is a large in the large in the Cannon, innessta. Straight, and Root rivers have been sing slowly all day, but no serious damage has contine. Trains on all the railroads were runing nearly on time to-day.

They Are Not Taking Part in the B

The managers of the regular Democratic or ganization in Brooklyn profess to be greatly clated at the progress so far made in re-enrolling the members of the various election district associations and in the other work preliminary to the primaries, which will not be held until about the middle of April. A disposition, it is said, has been manifested all along the line to abandon the factional strife which has done so nuch to disrupt the party during the past three years and strengthen Republican supremacy. National Democratic organisation, familiarly known as the "Shepardites," is, however standing ominously aloof from the harmonising novement of the regulars, and it is confidently redicted will be again found in active heatility o the McLaughlin forces in the next campaign. Edward M. Shepard and his lieutenants have seen quietly at work for two months organizing politico-social club, which will be known as the a politico-social club, which will be known as the National Democratic Club, and whose membership will, it is said, be composed of influential Democrats in Kings county who were on the side of sound money in the last campaign. It is to be run on the same lines as the Union League Club, and, its projectors anticipate, will be a much more important factor in the first great battle for control of the Greater New York than might naturally be expected from the comparatively small voting strength of the Shepardites, whom it will directly represent.

strength of the Shepardites, whom it will di-rectly represent.

It is said that the club will be formally launched in a few days on a solid lasis with a membership of over 200. It was stiftest intended to secure a club house in Hedford avenue or some other central location, but the committee which has had charge of this matter has practi-celly determined to beate in an old mansion in Montague street, convenient to the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent, and other leading clubs on the Heights.

he Heights.
While the Shepardites are thus branching out

While the Shepardites are thus branching out, the regulars are in hard straits with their old headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson and have decided to sell the building, which has become a financial elephant on their hands ever since the laying of the corner stone by Grover Cievciand ten years ago. They are very hopeful, however, that they are going to come out shead in the new political developments following the consolidation of the two cities.

The Republican forces are not quite as harmonious as some of the far-aceing statesmen in the organization would desire. The Worth and Willis factions are just as antagonistic as ever, and they will have a bitter fight for the Federal places to be distributed by the new Administration. Washington will be the scene of the controversy, with Congressmen Howe, Bennett, and Fisher backing the Worth candidates and Congressmen Wilson and Hurley the Willis men. Mr. Worth is relying on the powerful support of Senator Platt to pull his candidates through.

THE CHAMPLAIN COLLECTORSHIP. Charles W. Breed of Franklin County is the

divide. One fork will continue down Eighth avenue over the present route to a terminus at case street it will turn into Fifty-mith street and run to Sixth owners along the street it will turn to be street it will turn to be street it will turn to be street it will run to its terminus in Battery lower than the street and through Church street it will run to its terminus in Battery lower than the street will be constructed simultaneously and will be the first lines to be finished, it being the expectation to have them fall. All the necessary consents of the property owners along these lines have been obtained and onlying now remains but the formal permit.

In the summer, also, three other lines will be constructed. The first class to the street in the summer, also, three other lines will be constructed. The first and most important of these, will be the Fourth and Madison avenue in the summer, also, three other lines will be constructed, and lastly, the line of the street in the summer, also, three other lines will be not street in the summer, also, three other lines will be nontrived to the sine, will be not be suffered for this line, which will follow the present route from the Harlem lines will be not be suffered for this line, which will follow the present route from the Harlem lines and the summer and MALONE, March 21 .- The Republican organization of Franklin county and nine-tenths of the

ganization of the Nineteenth Assembly district. George R. Bidwell is the leader there. One of his most efficient lieutenants has been P. H. Dunn, the Deputy Commissioner of Jurors and President of the Quigg Club, It was said yesterday that Mr. Dunn is very much disgruntled with the organization, and that he has been talking seriously of making a combination with Frank Brainard, the leader of the opposition faction in the district. Mr. Dunn's disgruntlement grows out of the fact that he is a disappointed candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue. He had expected that he would be backed for this place by Congressman Quigg, who resides in his district, but he has learned that Mr. Quigg has agreed to do all he can to land John H. Gunner, the leader in the Twenty-eighth Assembly district, in that place. Unless something is done soon there is prospect of an open revolt on the part of Mr. Dunn. with the organization, and that he has been

Cita' Union's 250 to Assemble To-Night. The Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty of the Citizens' Union will meet in the small meeting room of Cooper Union to-night and organize It is said that several of the Two Hundred and Fifty have refused to not since they discovered with whom it is proposed to associate them. This is said to be the case with a number of the representatives of organized labor, who declare that they were led to sign the declaration of principles under the missuprehension that the movement was to be one of the "plain people." They object to the prominence of the montes of the old Committee of Seventy in the move-

Compliments for Mr. Bryan. LINCOLN, March 21 .- A delegation of neighors and political friends yesterday called at the home of Mr. William J. Bryan and presented

home of Mr. William J. Bryan and presented him with the following complimentary resolu-tion adopted by the Democratic City Convention on Frinay night:
"We, the Democrats of the city of Lincoln, in convention assembled, send greetings to William J. Bryan on this the 37th anniversary of his birth, and express the hope that the future has many blessings in store for him."

An appropriate response was made by the recipient.

Gold Democratic Votes for Dr. Hunter. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21 .- Representative W. A. Baird, a cold Democrat of Davies County, has announced that he will yote for Dr. W. God frey Hunter, the Republican numinee for United States Senator. It is practically settled that Norman and Stout, gold Democrats, will also vote for Hunter. Dr. Hunter says that he can have the votes of three other gold Dem-ocrats if he needs them.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN ILL. A Sharp Attack of Picurisy That Has Kept

Him to the House. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is seriously sick at his home, 4 East Fifty-fourth street. He wa taken with a severe pain in his left side, near his illness was due to a cold, he did not call a physician. He remained at his house all the day. On Tuesday morning he felt much better, and On Tuesday morning he felt much better, and started for his ettlee. On his way downtown he was taken sick a jain, and was obliged to return to his home. His physician was called in on Tuesday reference and discovered that Mr. O'Brien had plaining. On Saturday night Mr. O'Brien's latt beg began to swell, and it was thought that crysipelas had set in. The physician was called hastily, and spent the night with Mr. O'Brien. Yeaterday the swelling abated, and the patient was said to be better.

SHEPARDITES TO HAVE A CLUB. WAGESWANTED, NOTWORK

BULTON HALL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR 'LONGSHOREMEN

a's Union to Help It Along-Organ ration of Other Fellows Specially, and of

Longshoremen Incidentally, the Maynote Mr. Bolton Hall, who lives at 4 East Forty sixth street, and who is a member of the Reform, the City, the Princeton clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution, has accepted the place of Treasurer of the American 'Longshoremen's Union. The first anybody knew that Mr. Hall was contemplating membership and considering official position in the 'Longshoremen' Union was yesterday when Edward M. Molingh, the President of the organization, sent to the papers Mr. Hall's letter accepting the

"I accept with much pleasure the position of Treasurer of the American 'Longshoremen's Union, to which you have elected me. My duties will be confined to keeping your funds safe when they come into my hands and paying

"I have filed with your Executive Council a ond for the sum of \$10,000, and your commit-

ree should , atisfy itself that the bond is a good and sufficient one. "Now a word, which I hope will be read and criticised in all your meetings, about what I

ope to be able to help you do.
"We must make this, not a mere trades anion, but a great movement. It is not a choice between having a big thing or a little thing, it is a choice between having a big thing or nothing, for a little movement among 'longshoremen will fail. We want a union that will be not only for ourselves, but for others, and an example to others. We want it such that it will show not only other 'longshoremen, but truck driv ers, engineers, quarrymen, miners, yachtemen, and every one of those fellows, how to ercanize. Theirs will not be organizations against us, they will be organizations to help us, for we are all of one race; we all belong to the hu man race. Many nationalities, many colors. many religions, but all one race. And we have to lift up that whole race, every workingman

excluding the colored man, the Italian, or the rishman or the Dutchman. This will not do. We must not exclude any one. Thes men are our brothers, and we are bound to take then; in. Even if we do not acknowledge them to be brothers now, they will show us that they are our brothers when they take our jobs from us.

here now, and every workingman who is com

ing here, in order that we may lift ourselve

'But,' some one will say, 'it is a ble job to raise wages all over.' It is a bin job, but there are a lot of us, and by working the right way we can do it. It is all in the way you go to work. Suppose you had to blook New York harbor against an enemy, and you serarated. some throwing in stones and some driving in piles, and each man worked on his own account-it would be a year before the harbon was closed. But if you went to work at it along with the forces of nature, load the stone into old scows, and then suppose you take hammers and augers and make holes in the sides of the scows and let the water flow in according to the order of nature, the harbor could be blocked in haif a day. That is the difference between working with nature and the forces of nature and working against it. One way we succeed, the other way we fall. "You must know what that order of nature is. A man may not believe in the order of nature, he may not believe he has to work with it, but if he gets caught in the anchor chain, as it runs out, it takes his leg off all the same. Whether you call it the order of nature, or whether you

"And the order of nature is that all men's best interests are bound up together, that men are really brothers. For every man, whether he wants to or not, must be his brother's keeper, if he will not be his brother's keeper, he must fight his brother. That is the way of wild beasts. Savanes war vith each other, but civilized men combine. They bear to heip each other, and no man can honestly help himself without helping some other.

"We want to combine then. But why do we want to combine? Hecause we want to get more of the things that are produced. Where do wages come from? You men pay your own wages. You make things and then get a share of them for helping to make them.

"Here is a farmer. He buys a bag of wheat at the store. He makes a furrow, sprinkles the wheat into the ground, and when it grows it belongs to him. He sells it or eats it; that is his wages. He raises the wheat and if he dies not have to ray rent, the whole of the product belongs to him, it is his wages. The same thing applies to your case. Your wages come just as his do. The farmer does work, by bringing the wheat from the store, putting it in the earth and gathering it when it is up. In all that he merely moves things. That is all he does. You do just the same.

"Up in Malne there are great types. A man

all he does. You do just the same. That is "Up in Maine there are great trues. A man down here war'ts a cargo of butcher's blocks. He sends a gang of men and they cut down the trees. The bits of trees are loaded on trucks and the drivers bring them down to where the Bongsheremen lead them on the ships. They move them down to New York, where they are unloaded on to other trucks and taken to the borcher's ship. What was first a hit of a tree worth about 30 cents, now becomes a butcher's block, worth \$7 or \$8. What made the value? The man who organized the men those who cut down the trees.

first a hill of a tree worth about 50 cents. now becomes a butcher's block, worth \$7 or \$8. What made the value? The man who or ganized to men, those who cut down the trees, the clerk who sent the order, the truck driver and the long-shoremen, each of them, by moving things, but as the man who plants, makes his own wages? It is not the boss nor tas employer, it is you yourself. The employer only advances the wages, and you frat make a loan or advance to him, for you work all day and wait for your share till evening. Then we want to get a chance to get more of what we do make.

"But we want a chance to make more things, too. Suppose when this man sends the gang to cut down the trees some one says, 'Get off this land, it is mine.' Well, says the man, 'I will but it then.' Now if he burys it the cost comes out of your wages, for there is less to divide among those who made the things. But if the land, lowner says, 'I don't want to sell or rent it. I am long to keep it unused till the price rises,' then there will be no trees cut down, no outcher blocks made, and you will loae your wages. That is only one case. It is the same way with the coal fields, the iron mines, and all the other mines. Your wages come out of the ground; and you are kept from getting at the ground, not only your vives, but others are prevented from working on the provision which cod gave for you to raise your wages. Then we must plan to get at the land, so that all mer may make your wages.

"If we can make waxes good for the coal miner, the lumbilman, the truck driver—they will not be drifting down to the decks and offering to work for lower wages than those men, and manwhile we can relayed ourselves of this competition by getting them erganized so that they will secure better conditions for themselves and fight with us and not against us.

"Therefore we must make our yote a solid vete not that war way we linto revolides."

"Therefore we must make our vote a solid vote, not that we may get into polities, not that we may become Populists or Republicans or Democrats, but that we may get the proor Democrats, but that we may get the protection to labor that we want. By protection to labor 1 do not mean a tariff. That may have somebody—it will not get the longshor that out of his difficulties. You all know that the more slipping there is the better it is for you. But when people have to pay duty on goods, the more duty there is the less the net product will be, and less goods will be brought in, and the less labor there will be for the longshoremen, and the less there will be to be divided. That is not right. That is not right.

The thing for us to do is to find out clearly.

That is not right.

"The thing for us to do is to find out clearly and to determine for ourselves exactly what right is, and to get our rights, all of them, and ho more, for if we set more we take some one else's rights. It is not work that men want. Every one can get all the work he wants. If he can find nothing else to do he can pick up cobble stones and carry them from one side of the street to the other, and then carry them back again. But it is wares he wants. We want more work made to get a chance to make warss, to get a chance to make warse, to get a chance to make warse to get only the down the for others exactly what has been done for you men. Here is Mr. McHugh, who has come from the other side to organize you, not because he has any interest, o serve, but because the dook laborem over there want to have you organized, so that you will not be driven over there to take their places. That is the right way, the only effective way, to restrict immigration. We must organize the men in New York and Boston and Philadelphia and every city where there are longshoremen, so that when there is trouble these men will not be coming here and begging your job. We must start that world-wide movement, so that any-body and everybody cannot take away our job. That is more effective than strikes, involves no hardship, and injures no one.

"Suppose a man is in the hold of a ship and wants to reach something which is very nich That is more effective than strikes, involves no hardship, and injures no one.

"Suppose a man is in the hold of a ship and wants to reach something which is very nich up. He piles up some corn and puts something on top of that and stands on it. He reaches up, but the corn gives way upder him; he slips down and cannot reach what he

wants. He must turn in the elevator tipe so as to bring up the level of the corn, and raise the whole level to get something solid to stand on, then he can get what he reaches for. That is the broad grincines on which we have to work. A ring of longshoremen for the purpose of keeping out the rest will fall. A ring of laborers to force the employer to may more wages, when the employer himself perhaps has hard work to make ends meet at pre-ent wases, will fall. But if we work on the brinciple that every man is our brother and entilled to our help, the organization is going to succeed. If we bear in mind these two things, the freedom of the irdividual and the brotherhood of man, we are going to succeed in the American 'Longshoremen's Union.

"BOUTON HALL."

At Mr. Hall's bouse last night it was said

At Mr. Hall's bouse last night it was said that Mr. Hall was in Kingston, Canada,
"Why did he take the place in the Longshoremen's Union?" asked the reporter.
"The step is such an important one that only he can fully explain the matter," was the

only he can tarry some proply.

Mr. Hall is interested in the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. He was a rrime mover in the Steinway vegetable raising scheme which was copied after the Hon. Potato Pingree's plan for helping the unemployed. He has a law office at 111 Broadway.

ENGINEERS UP IN ARMS.

brganized to Protest Against a Bill to Form

Delegates from unions representing, it is alleged, 20,000 steam engineers in New York and 62 East Fourth street and formed the Central Association of Steam Engineers of the Greater New York. Among the organizations represented were the Marine Engineers' Union, Ecorntric Engineers' Union No. 1, Stevenson Association No. 1 of Engineers, the National Association of Steam Engineers, and about twenty other local unions.

The Central Association was organized to fight

Assembly bill No. 462, which provides, among

other things, for a State Examining Board for

Steam Engineers. The obnoxious feature of the bill, according to the delegates, is that if a man applies to the board to be examined, should the bill become law, he can work as an engineer, if any one employs him, pending an examination. This they say would endanger life by allowing farmers or men of any other trade to work temporarily as engineers. The engineers have sent M. M. Mulhall to Albany to agitate against the hill. M. D. Nagle, President of the National Assocition of Steam Engineers, presided yesterday, and Assemblyman Jeremish O'Sullivan made a speech denouncing the bill in strong terms. A letter was read from Mayor Wurster of Brook-

letter was read from Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn in which he expressed sympathy with the engineers in their efforts to defeat the measure. Letters were also read from Senators Ford and Coggeshall and Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly stating that they would investigate the bill thoroughly before it came up for a final hearing. It was announced that a mass meeting to protest against the bill would be held in Cooper Union on Friday evening. Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City will preside, and C. C. Shayne, E. Lauterbach, and Senator Timethy D. Sullivan will be among the speakers. Senator T. C. Platt will also attend and speak if he is in this city at the time. If not, he will send a letter sympathicing with the condemnation of the bill. Next Sunday the newly formed Central Asso-

ciation will meet at the headquarters of the Marine Engineers' Association, 283 Hudson

BARBERS MEET A SNAG. C. L. U. Indorses Their Shop Card After Some

The delegates of the Progressive Barbers' Union, which has recently left the Central Labor Federation and joined the Centra! Labor Union, found unexpected difficulty yesterday in getting Delegate Hartmann of the barbers had with him words "Union Shop" in flaming red letters. with an American eagle between the words. He asked the C. L. U. to indorse the card and

"I saw a shop in Second avenue with a different sort of a card," said a delegate, "There nust be two unions."

patronize no shop where such cards were not

"Oh, that card's no good," said Hartmann, We fired a man once and he got these cards "We fired a man once and he got these cards printed and sells them. They represent nothing but himself. He's the union."

Then a delegate wanted to know why the barbers left the Central Labor Federation. Haribanan tried to explain, but a delegate exclaimed: "They were fired because they dired to indorse a boyoott the rederation dish't like."

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers' Union said the barbers were good people to have in the C. I. U. anyway. C. L. U. anyway.

"The barbers in Indiana," he said, "are gotting a bill to tax whiskers, and they're right. A man who makes a guy of himself ought to be taxed for it. People are running to whiskers too much here and they ought to get a similar bill for New York." bill for New York."
"They're going to tax wooi," said a delegate,
"and why should they not tax hair? Some have

AS TO PRISON LABOR.

Committee of the Central Labor Union Make

New Recommendations. Daniel Harris reported yesterday to the Centra! Later Union on behalf of a committee of that body appointed to cooperate with other bodies in proposing a plan to prevent a return to prison later in this State. The principal oints in the plan, Harris said, were: First, that the convicts make their own wearing apparel, raise their own food as far as possible, and make the repairs necessary in and about the reisons. Second, that all the surplus labor over and above what would be required for this should be used to make clothing and other things for the inmates of the State hospitals and insane asylums. Third, that all able-bodied convicts who have no trade be employed at making roads.

Harris reminded the C. L. U. that Gov. Black, in his annual message, outlined a similar plan.

"We spent two and a half hours over our plan with the Prison Commissioners in Albany," he said, "and they then went into executive session and promised to let us know their decision. We are waiting for it yet."

It was decided to continue the committee, as it will have work to do in Albany. parel, raise their own food as far as possible, and

Work for 10,000 People.

The Central Labor Union appointed a com mittee yesterday to attend the meeting of the committee of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, which is to hear the Metropolitan Street day, which is to hear the Metropolitan Street Relivar Commany's representatives on their plans of extending its system and changing its multive power. Delogate Pallas, who moved for the appointment of the committee, said that the proposed changes would give work to 10,000 people. The C. L. U. committee is to arge that only union men be employed and to urge the beginning of the work score.

Rishop Potter's Offer of Arbitration.

Members of the Board of Walking Delegates the proposal to have Bishop Potter and the New York Council of Conciliation and Mediation are bitrate the differences between the plumbers' and steamfitters' unions. It is thought likely, however, that the steamfitters, who are repre-sented in the board, will move that Bishop Pot-ter's offer be accepted.

thirtmakers to Wind Up Their Strikes To-Day. The Executive Committee of the Shirtmakers Inion decided yesterday that the new strikes of Union decided yesterday has the new stricts of shirtmakers should not go no effect until to-day. This was because some of the shops begin their week on Sunday and some on Manday, and the committee wants to have a general round-up of strikes in all the small shops where strikes have not yet taken place in one day.

Housesmiths Preparing New Terms.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemens' Union held a mass meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday to gree on a new scale of prices to be submitted to agree on a new reals of prices to be shownted to the Iron League. It will be a modification of a scale submitted by them some weeks ago. Under the new scale the housesmiths will ask 35 cents an hour for skilled work, instead of 31½ cents, their present wages.

THE CLEVELANDS AT CHURCH. They Attend Services at the University Chapel in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.-Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland attended religious services in the University Chapel this morning. They occupied a pew in the very front of the chapel on the centre alse. This pew will be reserved for them hersafter. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William A. Rich-ards of Plainfield, who chose as his subject "Asceticism in Religion and Politica." KEEP YOUR AURA BRIGHT.

THERE'S YELLOW, FOR INTELLEC-TUALITY, AND ROSE, FOR LOVE.

systional, Blue; Dark Brown, Brutality; Black and Red, Anger-Occultists Can Sec Those Things Auw, Mrs. Beannt Says-Ficture of a Rough's Anger Taken on the Spot.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the Theosophist lectured n Chickering Hall last night on "A Glimpse Into the Unseen World; the Human Aura; the Difference Between the Developed and Undereloped Man." Mrs. Besant lectured in a soft white silk gown, with an India shawl caught about the waist and draped over the left shoulder.

Science, she said, has been recently advancing into the realms of the anvisible world and has come to recognize ethercal matter and forces not perceptible except by their manifestations. Theosophy goes further in this line, dealing not only with the physical and etheric, but also with the astral, which is one flight up; the next plane of existence immediately above this, the plane to which we pass after death, and with the ausal plane or plane of abstract thought. In science the action of invisible forces is demonstrated by their perceptible action on some sub stance, but the Theorophist develops his powers of perception until he sees by a physical clairvoyance the bodies that go to make up the human aure.

After the introduction, of which the above is a very brief outline, Mrs. Besant turned on magic antern pictures of aura and thought forms The first was a picture of the "health" aura, which was shown as a radiant etheric emans tion surrounding the physical body, of oval hape and about twice the dimensions of body. The next was a colored section of the astral body of a North American savage, in which splashes of dark brown represented brutality and sofishness; lighter brown, the process of evolution going on; red, love of some kind, and blue (devotion), a drawing sense of a higher soil. The next was the aura of an average man; it was lighter and more delicate in coloring, had more blue in it, showed a growing intellectuality, indicated by yellow, less dark brown brutality, and a higher side of emotions; a dark, plume-like appearance on the side of the head represented a "dusky outflow from the seat of acute physical pain." The aura of a developed man showed in still lighter tints, indicating greater brightness. The aura of an average man in a state of mild anger, directed at ne one in particular, showed great splashes of black and red that greatly dataened and obscured the whole aura. The next pleture was of a definite thought of anger; it was a reproduction of one happily observed emanating from a brutal fellow in the East End of London just before he struck a woman. It was o' irregular shape and of a dull red color. The picture of explosive anger looked literally like an explosion; the presence of some yellow intellectuality) made it more dangerous. A really dangerous thought, one that had power to kill, was a pencil of color, brown at the base and changing to deep red at the point. All these thoughts have a bad effect on aura that are in a similar state of feeling, but when directed against one in an opposite state recoil upon the aura from which they originated.

Love as an emotion simply suffuses the whole nura in a rose tint; but a definite the ught of love assumes a bullet-like shape. A concentrated thought of devotion and self-sacrifice was shown as pale bine having the form of a lotus flower.

The thought-bedies, as shown by the lantern, were hardly distinguishable from the aura, but the body and rose about the thighs. The form of the thought of the thought of the thought of love about the bedy, and rose about the thighs. The form of the thought of t which splashes of dark brown represented

health.

Causal bodies were next shown, but their brightness was beyond the power of the lime light, and they didn't differ much from those that had none before. These bedies are practically unlimited as to size, and that of Buddha is said to have extended for many niles on all

Mrs. Besant closed her lecture by saying that Mrs. Besant closed ner fecture by saying that ber purpose in her lectures was to preach the necessity of developing our own aura, and of ex-tingulating evil thoughts which would other-wise exist antil they werked evil upon ourselves as well as our neighbors.

A WEALTHY WOMAN ARRESTED. With a Fruit Knife.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 21.-Mrs. Evelyn Wentworth Murray, a wealthy woman residing on the Baritan Piver north of here, has been arrested on the complaint of her maid, Mary Kouring, who charges her mistress with slashing her face with a frult knife, jumping on her, and otherwise maltreating her. Several days ago Miss Kohring arouse i Farmer Gulick, who

"and why should they not tax hair? Some have too much and some have too little."

Delegate Hartmann looked on bewildered while this discussion was going on and mechanically fell a short beard which he wore. A delegate demanded to know if the frame of the card was made by a member of the Picture Frame Makers Union.

It was found that there was no such union and after some demur and quibbling the C. L. U. indexed the stop card.

She told him she had fied because she had been beaten and terrorized by her mistress. Gulick says the girl was in a pitiable condition and that he took her in and sheltered ber for everal days. Mass Kohring was afterward driven to Somerville, and there she made her complaint before a Justice. Mrs. Murray Suchen released her on bail to appear at a hearing to be held next Friday. Miss Kohring, who, it is alleged, is still in a precarious condi-

hearing to be beld next Friday. Miss konring, who, it is alleged, is still in a precarious condition and under the constant care of Dr. J. P. Hecht, has, by the advice of her friends, through her lawyers, Steele and Mechan, begun proceedings in a civil suit for damages for \$5,000 against Mrs. Merray.

Deputy Sheriff Harcalow served the first papers in the civil suit on Mrs. Merray yesterday thermoon as she sat behind two spirited holes in the carriage in Main street. A copy of the document which has been filed in the Supreme Court sets forth that Mary Kohring has been phraically injured and is still a sufferer under medical attendance from repeated assaults made upon her since Feb. 1 by Evelya Wentworth Murray. The modes of assault as described in the document are savage and unique, and it is alleged that Miss Kohring was in such a constant state of fear of her mistress that she submitted to the repeated assaults like a helpless child. Mrs. Murray if a handsome, powerfully built woman. Miss Kohring is petite and timid. She gives her age as 22. Mrs. Murray, it is said by her felencis, left here for is solourn in New York cit; at an early houths morning. Miss Rohring is now at the residence of Frederick C. Chambers, the Secretary of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester. Railroad. Mrs. Murray denies her servant's charge.

FOLLOWED HIS CHUM TO THE GRAVE. Thomas Hicks of Rockaway Driven by Grief . to Commit Fuicide.

Thomas Hicks, a voung plumber living on the Boulevard at Rockaway Peach, committed suicius yesterday morning by drinking oxalie acid. It is thought that grief over the death of Charles sherwood, his next-door neighbor and chum, who was found unconscious and fatally chun, who was found unconscious and fatally hurt on the steps of his home several weeks ago, caused lineks to kill nimself. Sherwood was beaten in a fight following a pool game, and several arresis were made. None of the suspected men were indicated by the Grand Jury. Ifficks never recovered from the shock of his friend's death, and before taking the poison yesterday morning he told his mother that he had nothing to live for.

The man who jumped in front of a train at the Twenty-third street station of the Second avenue elevated railroad on Saturday was identified yesterday as Edward J. Pollanick of 509 East Eleventh street His 14-year-old daughter East Eleventh street His 14-year-old daughter visited the more of each identified the budy. Pollanick was 46 years old, a baker by trade, and had been out or work for four months. Though he had been low spirited, his suicide was my yearted by his family. He left his home about 10:30 o lock Seturday morning without mentioning where he was going, and his family thinks his act must have been committed in a fit of temporary insanity. His wife owns a small grocery and dairy, in the rear of which she lives with four children ranging from 7 to 14 pars old.

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THE SENATE COMMITTEES. Democrats and Republicans Fail to Agree Re-

WASHINGTON, March 21.-The Republican and Democratic steering committees of the Senate ground in the matter of filling vacancies in the

committees. Mr. Gorman, acting for the Democrats, in all the conferences he has had with Chairman Allison of the Republican committee, has insisted that the Democrats should be per-mitted to name a Democrat for every Democrat who has been retired, regardless of the proportion such appointees would bear to the whole committee. The Republicans contend that in some cases, at least, this would work an injustice, and have refused to yield.

The one noteworthy exception is in the Committee on Appropriations. As constructed by the Republicans when they reorganized this committee it consisted of seven Republicans and six Democrats, but two of the men placed thereon as Republicans, Senators Teller of Colorado and Pettigrew of South Dakota bolted the St. Louis Convention and no longer count themselves as Republicans. Of the six Democratic members Benators Blackburn of Kentucky, Brice of Ohio, and Call of Florida have been retired. Mr. Cell will probably be returned when the Legislature of his State meets next month. The Democrats insist upon naving a Democrat for every one that has been redred. If this were done the six Democrats and two holting Republicans would form a majority of three, leaving the Republicans only five votes on the most invoctan; committee in he Senate. To this the Republicans will not agree, and until some conclusion is reached that will give the "straightout" Republicans the majority vote on this committee there will be no filling of vacancies, unless the Democrata, Populists, and bolting Republicans can agree upon a consolidated ticket, which seems improbable.

On no other committee does such a condition exist. The Committee on Commerce loses but one member, a Republican, in the person of Senator Squire of Washington. Finance loses a Republican in Senator Sherman and a Democrat in Senator Voorheea. The failure to fill these vacancies will have no effect so far as the Tariff hill is concerned, for it is known that Senator Jones, silver Republican, of Nevada, will work in harmony with his Republican colleagues on this question, and will vote to report the bill upon which they agree.

The Committee on Immigration loses one Reselves as Republicans. Of the six Democratic

fall is concerned, for it is known that Senator Jones, silver Republican, of Nevada, will work in harmony with his Republican colleagues on this question, and will vote to report the bill upon which they agree.

The Committee on Immigration loses one Republican, one Populist, and three Democrats. Judiciary also loses one Republican and three Democrats. Naval Affairs has lost one bailing Republican, and silver Republican, and two Democrats. Post Offices and Post Roads loses one Republican and four Democrats, thus wilding out the entire Democratic representation and leaving Senator Butler, Populist, as the only minority member. Privileges and Elections loses its Republican Chairman in the person of Mr. Mitchell of Oregon and two Democrats.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has lost one Republican and two Democrats and Territories one Republican and two Democrats. In each of these committees the Republicans have the best of it so far as the vacancies are concerned, and they can very well afford to jet all the committees willing to come to their terms.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Gen. Fullerion, who day, served during the war of the rebellion, and rearred at the close with the rank of Brevet Brigadher-General on Gen. O. O. Howard's staff.

After the war he married Miss Mary Morgan, daughter of George O. Morgan of New York, and engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, where he was Postmaster under the Administration of President Johnson.

Gen. Postmaster under the Administration of President Johnson.

where he was I is marter under the Administra-tion of President Johnson.

Gen. Fullerton left here a week ago in connec-tion with the work of the Chickamanga National Military Park Commission and joined Gen. Henry V. Boynton at Chattanooga on Sunday. He left there on Tuesday for St. Louis, where he remained until Friday, when he took the ill-fated train. He was a native of Ohio.

Tariff Debate to Begin To-Day

WASHINGTON, March 21.-There will be a marked contrast between the proceedings of the wo houses of Congress during the next week. The Senate will probably pass most of its time behind closed doors, discussing the arbitration behind closed doors, discussing the arbitration treaty, while the House will enter upon a four days "go as you please" tariff debate, which is to close at 11 P. M. on Thursday. Mr. Bailey has prepared a report on behalf of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, which he will lay before the House to-morrow. After the general debate closes on Thursday night, five-minute "bouts" will be allowed till March 31, when the vote on the bill is to be taken.

FATHER MATURIN A CONVERT. The Famous Ritualist and Cowley Father Goes

It will surprise a great many Episcopalians in this city to learn that Father Meturin, for some time at St. Clement's Church in Philadelphia. has lately been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Father Maturin was one of the most conspicuous of the Ritualists in this country, and came here as one of the mission priests of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, which has its headquarters at Cowley, in England. These priests are usually known as the "Cowley Fathers," and the society is the most advanced monastic order in the English Church, its purpose being almost entirely missionary. Father Maturin was active in building up St. Clement's Church in Philadelphia, and was at one time, in accordance with the pinality of the order, recalled to England, and sent to another charge for duty. He returned subsequently, resumed his work in Philadelphia, and preached in other cities as a missionary. He was well known in New York, and preached several times at Trinity Church. He was an eloquent speaker. For twenty-seven years he has been a priest in the English Church, having been ordained in 1870 by the Bishop of Hereford. His first curacy was at Peterstow. Dr. Jebb, a great friend of his father, a professor at Dublin College, was the rector there. He remained but three years in this charge, and then went to Cowley under Father Benson. Father Maturin was a graduate of Dublin College. No fitualist so eminent has joined the Church of Rome for a long time. Bishop Hall of Massachusetts was at one time a prest of the Church of the Advent in Boston, which was the other conspicuous mission of the Cowley Fathers in this country. priests are usually known as the "Cowley

John Rhone of this city, a Puliman porter on he Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested in Jersey City last night on a charge of stealing diamonds belonging to a woman who was a pas-senger on his train. The \(\beta\) leged larceny was committed several days ago. The woman's name could not be learned last night. The complaint was made by Jesse G. Johnson, a private de-tective.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There were thirteen excise arrests yesterday Caps. Chapman, at the head of a squad of police, swooped down on 123 West Twenty sixth street early yeaterday and arrested Peter Bouleski, a waiter, who was playing five-cent limit baccarat with a party of friends. The waiter was discharged when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. when arranged in Jenerson Market Court,
A Furin reception was given at the Home for
Aged and Indru Hebrews, 195th and 195th attects,
near Annaterdam awants, posterials from 11 A,
to P. M. It was the occasion of the first opening
of the new 196th street addition for the uses of the
Home. This addition is three stories bigh and will
accommodate 199 people. The home accommodates 220 all told.

REVELATION DAY BY DAY.

TO BE READ IN THE GREAT BOOK OF NATURE, SAYS DR. SAVAGE.

Phrough the Medium of Science It Can Be Had by Everybody Fresh and Bright Continually-No Warrant for Beclaring the Bible to Be the Exclusive Word of God. The Church of the Messlab, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, was packed to the doors by an interested congregation yesterday moraing. The Rev. Minot J. Savage took for his

theme, "Revelation, Natural and Progressive," "The great storm of criticism among theologians and critics of every kind which is now raging around the Bible," the prescher said, "is resolved into a question as to how God has revenled Himself in that word. It is probable that the psalmist had reference to the Bible in his allusion to the word. But this word of revelation was made to but a comparatively few people, was filled with inaccuracies and was not by any means the limit of God's revelation to his people. The word of God is being written every day-each discovery of the telescope, of the microscope, adds a page to that word of revelation. By those discoveries the eyes obtain new insights into old truths and God reveals Himself anew to the reader. Do not be led astray by those who would

reader. Do not be led astray by those who would tell you that those men who are seeking to gain new insight are enemies of God. No, such are His only consistent friends.

"At the time of the pasim writer the Bible was not a book, but was a small library of pamphlets, not yet grouped. It is not probable when this truth is borne in mind that the writer referred to a book, but, rather, to that word as well which comes through the unfolding of a flower or a noble life, all of which is a portion of the word of God." of God."

There was no warrant for declaring the Bible
There was no warrant for declaring the Bible

a noble life, all of which is a portion of the word of God."
There was no warrant for declaring the Bible the exclusive word of God, said Dr. Savage. In fact we had no inspired copy of the Bible. He would not assail the Bible, but he did assail the position of those who accepted it as all true and infallible. Some would harl at him that passage of Timothy, "All Scriptars is written by inspiration and is profitable." That was an incorrect rendering; as originally written it was:
"Every Scripture that is written by inspiration is profitable." And some would remind him of the maleuictions of the writer of the last book of the Bible upon any who should add to or take away. But this refers only to "this book," not to the whole Bible.

Dr. Savage went on to say that since he had learned to regard the Bible in the light of reason, and not to accept it blindly and unreasoningly, as he had been brought up to do, he could see and appreciate its beauties to a much greater degree. He wondered why it was that so many theologians of the present day persisted in declaring for the infallibility of a book a brief comparison or the several divisions of which proves its inaccuracies.

Some of the descriptions in parts of the Old Tospament were so grotesque and barbaric that scholars were almost ashamed to argue against them. It was the utterly baseless claims of ignorant men regarding the book and not the book itself he would proclaim against. He could not believe, if this was God's only revelation to man, that, being almighty and all good, He would have permitted by far the greatelportion of His people to remain in ignorance of it, with a steady stream of the doomed plunging incessantly into hell.

"Is God," he said, "radiating knowledge upon only a choson handrul, while the masses grope in darkness? No; God's revelations to his people are to be read in the great book of nature through the medium of science, fresh and bright, day by day."

LEFT PULPIT AND WEST ISLIP.

After a Forced Resignation. WEST ISLIP, L. I., March 21.-The majority of he members of the fashionable Christ Episcopal Church were greatly surprised this morning to

find the pulpit occupied by the Rev. Mr. Moore of New York. He had been engaged to preach to-day in the absence of the Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps, who until yesterday was in charge of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Phelos resigned several toys ago, but only the members of the vestry were aware of the fact, and Mr. Phelps left town on Saturday. Mr. Phelps, who was formerly a member

of the Baptist faith, being at one time the easter of the Centennial Baptist Church in Brooklyn, came here last fall and engaged to fill the pulpit of Christ Church, then vacant owing to the resignation of the Rev. Samuel Moran. Owing to the fact that he had never been admitted to the priesthood, only a year. Mr. Phelps was not engaged as rector, but under his charge previous factional troubles were wined out and the work of reorganizing the parish began at once. The Sunday school was reopened, services were held regu-larly in the church and chapel, and the attendance was greatly increased. Mr. Pholps made many friends outside the parish, and for a time was the most popular divine who ever held a charge in West Isite. After a time a few of the members began to whisper tout Mr. Phelps failed to comply with the forms of the church, then others began to object to his sermons, complaining that they were not destribed enough while with

ened to make poblic certain charges unless the vestry complied with his request. The mem-bers of the vestry do not deny that charges were preferred to them against. Mr. Phelps, but they preferred to their against Mr. Phelps, but they refuse to name their informant. Mr. Phelps, before leaving, said:

"The stories circulated about me are abso-utely falso. I decided to leave, however, as I

"The stories circulated about me are "The stories circulated about me are lutely false. I decided to leave, however, as I fear that I cannot accompaish the good here that I desired to. When a preacher has an enemy working against him it is impossible for him to showed, and I have found that to be the trouble succeed, and I have found that to be the trouble in my case."

Mr. Phelps left for Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon. His wife and daughter are still here. Mrs. Charles W. Coeper, one of Mr. Phelps's warmest supporters, has notified the vestry that her pew will be vacant after April I, and her daughter, Mrs. William D. Toese, has resigned from the choir. The members of the vestry are: Wardens, James W. Eaton, C. Dubois Wagstaff; vestrymen, Col. Affred Wagstaff, James R. Coeper, Sr., Harry I. Nicholas, Malcolm W. Ford, and Francis Peabody Magoun.

A \$10,000 Purse for Father O'Hare of Green

Many prelates and priests were present yesterday at the high mass in St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Manhattan avenue, Groenpoint, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the pastor, the Rev. Patrick F. the ordination of the pastor, the Rev. Patrick F. O'Hare, as a priest. Father O'Hare was the Celebrant. More than one hundred priests were in the sanctuary, and Monsignor Martinelli, the Panal Delegate; Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Wigger of Newark, Bishop Pendieton of Philadelphia, Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, and Monsignor Farley were also present. At the conclusion of the mass John Walch, a member of the church, on behalf of the congregation, presented Father O'liars with a purse of \$10,000.

Will Attend the Lambeth Conference.

A large number of Bishops of the American Church will accept the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to attend the sessions of the fourth Lambeth Conference of Bishops of the the fourth Lambeth Conference of Bishops of the Anglican communion, to be held at Lambeth palace, London, in the course of the coming summer. In addition to the general invitation, which has been extended to all the Bishops in the United States, special requests have been made to several of them to speak on designated topics. The conference will probably be the largest of the kind ever held, as more than 200 Bishops have signified their intention to be present.

A Six Months' Vacation for the Rev. Dr. Gregg.

Nearly 100 new members, most of them on profession of faith, were admitted yesterday to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the pas-Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the pas-tor, appeared in the pulpit for the last time prior to his departure for Europe, where he is to make a six months' tour. Br. Gregg has been in poor health for some time, and the trustees urged him to take the extended vacation. During the sum-mer months the Lafayette avenus church and the Clinton: Avenue Congregational Church will hold union services in the former.

Church Dedication to Sount Verson.

MOUNT VERNON, N. V., March 21.-The English Lutheran Church, at Seventh avenue and Bridge street, was dedicated this morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. H. E. Jasermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. H. E. Jacobs of Philadelphia. There were also special
services this aftermoon and evening. The corner stone was laid Sept. 16, 1896, by the Rev.
Charles H. Kohler, paster of the Mount Vernon
English Lutheran Church. The church was organized about two years age. The congregation
formerly met in Forguson's Hall.

A pleasant and valuable travelling companion is a cake of Wood-

